THE FUTURE OF NEW-YORK.

VIEWS OF FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED. BEJANIZING THE EU-INESS OF A CONTINENT-NEW YORK'S COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGES-DEFECTS IN ITS STREETS AND HOUSES-THE VICIOUS SYS-TEM OF BLOCKS-WHAT A CITY MUST HAVE TO

TAKE BANK AS A TRUE METROPOLIS. Considerable changes are occurring in the comses of trade, and some branches of business which have hitherto contributed to the prosperity of New-York are passing from it. The question what is likely to be the result on the whole is one of the deepest interest to New-Yorkers. The following observations upon this question were mainly drawn out in a recent casual conversation by a Tribune representative with Frederick Law Olmsted. The commercial advantages of New-York are touched upon, its recent progress toward the rank of a true metropolis is referred to, and some of the evils and obstacles in the way of that progress are pointed out. The had results of the unfortunate plan of the streets and the crowding together of houses in blocks are dwelt upon, and the tendency in large cities to concentration for business purposes and dispersion for domestic purposes is considered.

TIDS AND CHECKS TO PROGRESS.

If achies despot had undertaken to organize the business of this continent, he would have begun by selecting for his headquarters a point where advanfor direct dealing with all parts of it were combined with advantages for direct dealing with all paris of Europe. He would then have established a series of great and small trading posts, determining their positions by regard, first, to the local resources of various parts of the country, and secondly, to lacilities of transportation. Each of these would be an agency of exchange for a district, but, the several districts not being strictly defined, there would, trade developed and individual enterprise came more and more into play, be much competition between different agencies, and by greater economy of management one would often draw away trade from and prosper to the disadvantage of, another. But ex cept in a limited and superficial way, abnormal to the system, the interests of the central and of the local agencies would be identical, and the relation between them not one of rivalry but of cooperative and reciproenl service. The business of the general agency would be proportionate to the business of the country : its local profits to the profits of trade generally. Whatever it gained would as a rule be a gain to every community on the continent.

The general agency would, unless special obstaeles interposed, soon come to be the best place for comparing, testing, appraising and interchanging nformation and ideas on all concerns common to the New World and the Old. It would therefore take the foremost place in affairs of fashion and laxury. It would be the headquarters of dramatic and musical enterprises. It would be a centre of interest in matters of science and art. It would be the readlest point for making collections and for comparing and testing values for a great variety of affairs not usually classed as commercial. All this rould cause people to resort to it, either as occasional visitors or with a view to residence, more than to any other place on the continent. It would thus become the best market for high ability in eratts of refinement. It would be the best "shop ping place." As the resources of the continent were more and more fully exploited, it would thus tend to become a metropolis. Special advantages of climate, topography or of personal leadership and particular enterprise might give a local agency a leadership in some particular field; but the tendency. as a matter of continental economy, to concentrate leadership in general, even social leadership, at the trade centre, could be permanently overcome only by local conditions which would make life in it deretailedly less secure, healthy, peaceful, cleanly and economical than elsewhere. Considerable natural displyantages in this respect, even, might be grad-The Great Peter of Russia and his successors, in

The Great Peter of Russia and his successors, in fact, proceeded much in this way which has been supposed. The position which he selected for a general centre of exchange for Eastern Europe and Western Asia was in many respects unpromising; the harbor shallow and nearly half the year closed by ice, the land marshy and malarious, natural scenery tame and sad, and the climate most inclement. Nevertheless St. Petersburg has been made not only the centre of commercial exchanges, but the chief seat of learning science and art, and of all intellectual and social activities, for a vast population of more varied and antagonistic races, treeds, tastes and customs than that of America.

COMMERCIAL POSITION OF NEW-YORK.

COMMERCIAL POSITION OF NEW-YORK. commercial exchanges for the continent. There is not the least likelihood that any other city will supercede it. Even if any other had semewhat superior local advantages for the purpose, it is not desgrable in the general interests of commerce at this stage that a change should be made. The cost of the rearrangement would be too great. Such transfer of particular branches of business to other growing towns, as now occurs, is simply a modification of commercial organization by which the mutual business of New-York and the country at large is to be done with more profit on the whole to both. St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago are in rivalry with one another but never except in a temporary and superficial way, with New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore are more

Boston, Philadeiphia and Baltimore are more plainly in competition with New-York; yet in the main they likewise so far cooperate with her that New-York gains more than she loses by every advance that is made by either of them.

But New-York is yet hardly ready to assume the fail only and take the fail profits of a metropolis. In some respects Boston leads New-York; Philadeiphia in others; in still others Cincinnati at least aims to do so. And in many respects New-York is not as yet nearly as well equipped as many cities of Europe of less than half her population and commercial prosperity. Treasures of art and the results of popular familiarity with treasures of art quist be gained slowly, and New-York can in a long time only partially overcome its inevitable disadvanof popular familiarity with treasures of art must be gained slowly, and New-York can in a long time only partially overcome its inevitable disadvantages in this respect. Yet, as to the higher results of human labor, in general attractiveness to cultivated minds and as a place of luxury, New-York has probably been gaining of late, even during the hard times, more rapidly than any other city in the world. She has gained, for instance, the Natural History Museum, the Art Museum, the Lenox Library, the Cathedral, the railways to and the great plant for healthful recreation at Coney Island. She is decidedly richer and more attractive in libraries, churches, cluis and hotels. The display of her shops is very greatly finer than it was a few years ago. Shops more attractive in general effect are now hardly to be found in any older city. Great advances have been made also by half a dozen of her fusiness concerns which are all large employers of the finer artisans and artificers; wood carrers, workers in metal, enamels, glass and precious stones, decorative painters. Better workmanship can now be had here in almost anything than was available five years ago. Take pottery, wood-engraving, upholstery, gas-fixtures, furniture, for example; in all these we could now make a better show than we did in the Centennial Exhibition. Without doubt that exhibition did much for New-York; poessibly more than for Philacelphia. It is, at lenst, certain that New-York has since had better workmen, better designers, better tools and a more highly educated market; and all these things have distinctly advanced her metropolitan position.

UNFORTUNATE PLAN OF THE CITY.

UNFORTUNATE PLAN OF THE CITY. Next to the direct results of a slipshod, temporizing government of amateurs, the great disadvantage under which New-York labors is one growing out of the sens less manner in which its streets have been laid out. No city is more unfortunately planned with reference to metropolitan attractivebess. True, it may be said that large parts of many old world cities have not been planned at all, but their accidental defects are compensated by their accidental advantages. The tenement-house, which is the product of the uniform 200-feet-wide blocks. is beginning to be recognized as the primary cause of whatever is peculiarly disgraceful in New-York City politics, through the demoralization which it works in the more incapable class of working-people. It is a calamity more to be deplored than the yellow fever at New-Orleans, because more impregnable;

fever at New-Orleans, because more impregnable; more than the fogs of London, the cold of St. Petersburg, or the malaria of Rome, because more constant in its syramny.

On the other hand, the first-class brown-stone, high-stoop, fashionable modern dwelling house is really a confession that it is impossible to build a convenient and tasteful residence in New-York, adapted to the ordinary civilized requirements of a single family, except at a cost which even rich men find generally prohibitory.

Dr. Bellows once described the typical New-York private house as "a slice of house fifteen feet wice, thid into a block, with seven long flights of stairs."

Lady: "How much is this a yard?" Clerk: "Fourieen and sixpence. It is an elegant material-double: it can be worn both sides. If you tear one side you've only to turn it on the other."

between the place where the cook works and sleeps;" and really, the family is now fortunate which cets twenty feet and which has more than two rooms out of three of tolerable proportions with windows looking into the open air.

There are actually houses of less than fifteen feet which to which men, who any where else in the world with the contract of the contract

would be in contortable circumstances, are obliged to condemn their families. A gentleman of rare affairments and in every way a nest valuable addition to any community, whose private professional library and collections must have cost him \$10,000, has been obliged to compress his family into a five-floored crack, the party walls of which are luttweive feet apart.

floored crack, the party wans of twelve feet apart.

In none of those older towns in which domestic convenience has been systematically sacrificed to considerations of multiary expediency is a man of like value consemned to such a preposterons form of habitation. Its plan is more nearly that of a light house built upon a wave-lashed rock, than of a civilized family home. New-York has need of great attractions to draw people into quarters of this kind from such houses as they could better afford in any other American city. other American city.

THE SAME DEFECTS UP-TOWN.

But what is worst in the lookout for New-York is that the elevated roads and the up-town movement lead as yet to nothing better; for even at Yorkville, Harlem and Manhattanville, five or six miles away from the centre of population, there are new houses of the ridiculous jammed-up pattern, as dark and noisome in their middle parts and as inconvenient throughout as if they were parts of a besieged forfress.

Nay, there is a prospect of even worse to come for on the slopes south of Manbattanville there are new streets, some of them paved and flagged, which, out of respect to the popular prejudice in favor of continuing the regular system, are laid out on just the worst course possible, so that in passing through them you must monet an inclination of one in six, eight or ten. What this means may be guessed by thinking of the steeper grades in the lower part of the city. That of Fitth-ave, north of Thirty-fourth-st., for city. That of Fifth-ave, north of First y-loud instance, is one in twenty-five, and it brings every connibus and most backney coaches from a trot to a walk. Every ten of coal dragged up such a street, every load of garbage gathered and taken from it, is to cost three or four times as much in horse-

a walk. Every ten of oad dragged up such a street, every load of garbage gathered and taken from it, is to cost three or four times as much in horse-power as it would in the lower part of the town, and yet in the lower part of the town we cannot afford to prevent creat mounds of garbage from lying before our doors for weeks at a time. Its daily removal is tound to be too costly.

Small families who do not wish to entertain many friends may find some relief in the better of the new apartment houses. But still what these effer, as compared with what is offered in other cities, is of most extravagant cost. They are no places for children, and to any really good arrangement of apartments the 200-foot block still bars the way. Apartment houses in the old countries, of corresponding luxury in other respects, have much more spacious courts. The court, instead of being regarded as a backyard and every inch given to it and every dollar laid out upon it begradged, often gives the noblest and usually the pleasantest fronts to the house. What are advertised as a partment houses for people in New-York of more moderate means, such as must be looked to by teachers, artists, artisans, writers, and nearly all the rank and file of the superior life of a metropolis, are as yet only means, such as must be looked to by teachers, artists, artistans, writers, and nearly all the rank and file of the superior life of a metropolis, are as yet only a more decent sort of tenement-house, nearly half their reouse being without direct light and ventilation. The same classes that are compelled to live in them in New-York would regard them as intolerable in Philadelphia, or in London, Paris or Venna. Many attempts have been made to subdivide the Many attempts have been made to subdivide the block so that comfortable small houses which would come in competition with the tenement-houses might be built. The result in the best cases it that family privacy and general decency in fact and appearance are attained at an outlay which in any other large city would be thought preposterous. A better arrangement than any which has been tried is probably that proposed by Mr. Potter, which consists essentially in subdividing the block by a series the subdividing the block by a series of lanes running from street to street; but capitalists as yet draw back from it.

ORIGIN OF THE EVIL. How did the city come to be saddled with this misfortune? Probably by a process of degeneration. In the old city of Amsterdam, after which it was first named, many houses are still to be found which approach in proportions the fashionable New-York house. But from the beginning these had one great advantage. At their back, running lengthwise through the middle of the block, there was a caual. Into this the closet and kitchen drains had direct discharge. Dust, ashes and garbage could be shot down to the lower floor and then passed directly into down to the lower fleet and then passed directly into boats and floated off to farms in the suburbs. At the base of the house, on the street, there was a narrow brick terrace, and outside the front door a little open-air sitting-room, and everything on that side was kept as neat as a pin. The streets of old Amsterdam were indeed, as much celebrated in the seventeenth century for their cleanliness as those of New-Amsterdam have since ever been for their dishipase.

New-Amsterdam have since ever been for their silthiness.

New-York is in short a Dutch town with its canals and cleanliness omitted and its streets straightened and magnified. Long after the present street plan was adopted it was the custom of its citizens to throw their slops and garbage out of the front door, and droves of hogs got their living in the gutters. Out of this state of things New-York streets have been slowly improved to their present condition, and New-York houses have come to be more inconvenient, uncomfortable and unbealthy, for the money and labor spent upon them, than those of any other American city.

any other American city.

But when we speculate upon the future of New-York as a metropolis we must not think of it as con-fined by arbitrary political boundaries. As a metropolis. Newark, Newport and Bridgeport, as well as Brooklyn, Yonkers and Jersey City, are essen-tial parts of it. For all scholarly and scientific pur-

trai parts of it. —For all scholarly and scientific purposes Yale College with its thousand students is already annexed to New-York, and is possibly today a more actively important element of its intellectual life than either or all of the four colleges which stand within its political limits.

In fact, the railway, the telegraph and the telephone make a few miles more or less of so little consequence that a large part of the ideas of a city, which have been transmitted to us from the period when cities were walled about and necessarily compact and crowded, must be put away.

CONCENTRATION AND DISPERSION.

CONCENTRATION AND DISPERSION. There is now a marked tendency, in most large and thriving towns in two opposite directions-one to concentration for business and social purposes, the other to dispersion for domestic purposes. The first leads toward more compact and higher building in business quarters, the other toward broader. lower and more open building in residence quarters. The old-fashioned "country houses" of city people are growing more and more out of vogue, but residences in a greater or less degree combining urban and rural advantages, neither solitary on the one and rural advantages, neither solitary on the one hand nor a mere slice of a block on the other, wherever they can be had in healthy and pleasing localities, with quick and frequent transit to business, social, artistic, hierary and scholarly centres, are gaining favor. They are springing up in hundreds of charming neighborhoods about London and Paris; Boston and our Western cities are largely formed of them. They are as yet less used by New-Yorkers than by the people of any other large town. The reason is simply that hitherto there have been no thoroughly healthy suburban neighborhoods sufficiently accessible about New-York. In time such neighborhoods will be formed. Whenever they are, the metropolitan advantages of New-York and the profits of its local trade must be greatly increased by constantly increasing accessions to its population of men who have accumulated means elsewhere, and who wish to engage in other than purely money-making occupations. lated means elsewhere, and who wish to engage in other than purely money-making occupations. Such men, living under faverable circumstances and with capital and energies economically directed to matters of general interest, are the most valuable constituents of a city; and it is by their numbers, wealth and influence, more than anything else, that a city takes the rank in the world of a metropolis.

MEETING OF CUBANS IN NEW-YORK.

A meeting of the Cubans resident in New-York who are interested in the uprising in Cuba was held last evening at Clarendon Hall, in Thirteenthst. General Calixto Garcia Güiguez, presided. Among those present were : General C. Roloff Leaniro Rodriguez, Manuel Beraza and Juan Arnao, of the Revolutionary Committee, and Colonel Pio Rosado, San Salvador Cisneros, who was President of the Republic for about a year during the last Cuban revolution, and Juan B. Luna, Editor of La Cuban revolution, and Juan B. Luna, Editor of La Independencia. There was a large number of negroes in the ancience, formerly residents of Cuba, who manifested great interest in the proceedings.

General Garcia made a brief address in which he appealed to those present to give him all the assistance they could in carrying out his plans. His address and those that followed were loudly applianced.

address and those that lonowed were founly applicated.

In response to a proposition made by one of the speakers to raise a final, \$500 or more was subscribed on the spot, and a committee was appointed to increase the sum by calling on the Cubans who live here in the city. A resolution was adopted approving of the course of those already in the field, and expressing belief that "the treason" committed in 1878 would not be repeated. It also declared that the object of the meeting was to show adherence to the cause of the independence of Cuba, and that those present recognized it as their duty to sustain the new revolutionary movement and to place in General Garcia's hands all the necessary means of going to Cuba and carrying out his plans.

A MILITARY KINDERGARTEN.

PLAYING AT THE GAME OF WAR. NEW AMUSEMENTS FOR OFFICERS OF THE ARMY-INSTRUCTION AND PLEASURE COMBINED-THE

CHANCES OF WAR. Training for war in time of peace, even in America. has been shown to be a matter of importance. The introduction of a game intended to increase the tactical skill of officers, recently at Fort Hamilton, and still more recently at General Hancock's headquarters on Governor's Island, indicates a growing recognition of this fact. The game is called Kriegsspiel, or Game of War. A general description of the method of playing the game and the benefits supposed to result from it are given here

RULES AND METHODS OF THE GAME.

The Game of War, or Kriegsspiel, as it is called in German, was invented by a Prussian nam von Reiswitz and worked out in detail by his son, who was an artillery officer in the Prussian Army. It has long engaged the attention of the officers in the Prussian armies, and Count von Moltke was at one time the pres ident of a society formed for the express purpose of playing the game. During the Franco-Prussian War the public was astonished at the minute knowledge Prussian officers had of French territory. The explanation was very simple. The Prussian officers had played the Game of War for years upon maps representing the topography of French territory. Following a knowledge of this fact, increased attention has been given to the game in from tactical instruction, it makes officers familiar with the spaces occupied by various divisions of troops, de ployed, in line of march or otherwise disposed, and the time required to transfer bodies of men from one point

The game consists of a representation of the neuvres of troops upon a map prepared for the pupose. In Europe, flat maps made to represent the topography of the country have been used-in many cases repr ing particular sections. Lieutenants Postley and Pratt, at Fort Hamilton, have improved upon these very materially by constructing a plaster-of-paris map upon which the configuration of the land is represented by elevations, depressions and level plains. Upon this map riv. rs and streams are indicated by streaks of paint, constructed out of blocks, even to the detail of the church steeple; woodlands are represented by green worsted-work, and fences are built of fine wire and pins. The map-which is about 6 feet by 4 feet in dimensions quently represents a considerable area.

In making preparations for play at Fort Columbus a map is now being modelled in plaster-of-paris to represent a particular part of English territory. This is an improvement on the one at Fort Hamilton, which is not a copy of any particular place. The troops are indicated by small movable metal blocks, one set being colored red and the other blue. A commander-in-chief is appro-priately represented. Different bodies of troops are represented by blocks of various sizes, bearing various devices further to mark the distinction. A half battalien in line is represented by an oblong segment of metal. and the same body in quarter column by a segment approaching a square in shape. To denote a squadron of cavalry a small square is cut on its face by a diagonal line, and one section is painted red or blue. Artillers forces are represented by onlong blocks of different di-

line, and one section is painted red or bine. Artiflery forces are represented by onlong blocks of different dimensions, cut by tines and decorated in various ways to denote the different divisions and dispositions of the troops; and so on through all the divisions of the linfanty, cavalry and arthiery. The blocks are carefully made to correspond to the scale of the map.

As it impossible to introduce the elements of superior courage and training, or to calculate the full effect of artillery fire, it is necessary to use tables carefully prepared on the data furnished by active warfare in conjunction with dice. By this means actual war is approached as nearly as possible, and to a decree of reality, it is claimed, that can in no other way be obtained. In this respect, it may be said, the game is superior to field manentyres in time of peace, as the commanders of the forces are actually pitted against each other and the chances of war are calculated by means of the tables with a great degree of accuracy.

The anceous or failure of an attack depends upon several conditions. The nature of the ground, the numerical attength of the opposing forces, whether the troops are fresh or failgued, whether in order or disorder, etc., are taken into account, and to facilitate a decision with reference to these points a table is prepared to be used in conjunction with dee. In many instances in real warfare one of two opposing forces will have decided advantage over the other; but though the defeat of the wayser side is highly probable, the uncertainty of war is such that defeat in the game cannot be said to be certain. It is the object of the table to represent the degree of probability with which success or failure may occur under various circumstances, or to supply in the game what in actual engagements may be termed the chances of war.

HOW PROBLEMS ARE SOLVED.

HOW PROBLEMS ARE SOLVED. In conducting the game, if it is intended to represent nanœuvres on a small scale it is only necessary to have three persons. Two of these command the opposing sides and one acts as umpire to settle disputes and to decide peculiar cases which arise to the progress of the game. When the manœuvres are on a large scale there should be subordinate officers to carry out the orders in detail, so as to leave the superior officers free to give commands. It is not necessary that all the officers taking part should be familiar with all the rules. The only requirements are that they should learn what the blocks of metal represent; should be able in some the leading principles governing the march of troops and their disposition in action. The duties of the umpire are manifold, and require an accurate knowledge on part of the tactics of war and the conventional rules of the game. He must see that the movements are made according to the proper measurements, must criticise faulty dispositions, and decide all doubtful questions that come up in the progress of the game. At the conclusion he also decides who has gained the advantage.

Before the game is opened the umpire states the genral nature of the operations to each of the comman officers, and also the special object which each is to enleavor to obtain. The first statement is called the general idea," and is issued to each commanding officer, as it relates to what is supposed to be known to both. The base and principal line of operation are stated, but nothing is furnished which in actual war would not be in possession of both opposing forces. The "special idea" of one force differs from that of the It should contain the strength and composition of the force, the spot at which it has arrived, the imme-diate objective point in view, the date and hour, any information which may be in possession of the commander of the force of the strength, movements or disposition o

the enemy. When each commander has carefully studied the general and special ideas put into his hands he sends the dispositions which he proposes to make of his troops, in writing, to the umpire, stating the manner in which he proposes to divide his force into advanced guard, main body and reserve, and when necessary rear guard.
The general line of outposts is indicated, and the detachments are named which are to furnish them. Brigade orders—the same in form and substance as those given in the field-are also promulgated. It is also stated what position is to be occupied by the officer in command. After these preliminaries are arranged the requisite number of metal blocks representing buttalions, batteries, squadrons, etc., is distributed to each officer in command and divided by them into advanced guard, main body, reserve, etc.; the special objects of the proposed movements are also communicated to the subordinates. To make the game as real as possible, the map is so covered up that each officer is only permitted to see so much of the enemy's movements as he would see under the same circumstances in the field. After a commander has ordered a certain movement of his forces to be made, he retires behind a screen until his opponent has made his move. Sometimes the game is played on duplicate maps, the officers occupying sep-arate rooms, but this is not the usual method. As soon played on duplicate maps, the officers occupying separate rooms, but this is not the usual method. As soon as the game is opened all direct personal communication between the commanders-in-chief and the commanders of divisions and brigades is to cease, except in cases where they are occupying the same spot. Orders from the commander-in-chief and communications in return the commander-in-chief and communications in return from the subordinate officers are passed through the umpire and delivered after the proper time nas elapsed—that is, the time required in the field under sin-the retremstances. Orderlies carrying messages and individual officers are allowed, under ordinary circumstances, to move at the rate of 500 or 900 paces in a period of two minutes. Where a field telegraph is available it is supposed to take two minutes for the transmission of a message.

By the use of the table prepared for recording time and losses the umpire is abia to note the time at which reports or orders are dispatched, the number of the move in which any body of troops is beaten, and the number of the move in which any body of troops is to move be stated before the move is made. The blocks in all cases are handled by an assistant of the umpire.

THE USE OF DICE.

THE USE OF DICE. When a commanding officer wishes to make an attack or open fire upon the enemy, he communicates with the umpire, who decides under what condition the die is to be cast; and the number thrown is applied to the table. The losses are then marked upon the recording table Whenever one side loses a company, or a squadron, or a division of artifery, a block representing the body of troops lost is removed. When troops are repulsed, de-tented or totally defeated—all of which terms have special conventional meanings for the purposes of the game—the blocks of metal which are used to represent game—the blocks of metal which are used to represent them are turned upside down until they are considered to come into action sgain. Rules are laid down, all of meat that it was difficult to converse with him or any subject, said, "Brother—is so argumentative that ne will dispute with a guidepost about the distance to the next 'own, and argue with a tombstone as to the vert of the engagement of infantry against infantry.

infantry against cavalry, infantry against ar tiliery, and envalry against infantry, cavalry and artiflery, respectively. In the attack of infantry upon intenter many things are to be noted in connection in postrion must be taken into consideration if any acvanitage is given to one side or the other; whether the troops are fresh or fatigued, repulsed or defeated, or victorious; whether one side or both are protected by any kind of cover as hedges, fences, reads or houses; the method of attack, and whether any surprises are made

by either of the opposing forces. by either of the opposing forces.

All of the different conditions and results of cavalry and artiflery attacks and defences are provided for, and engagements take place as the came proceeds as in regular warfare, the dice being used only to determine the chances of war. There are also miss relating to the attack and defence of villages, the destruction of bidges barricades, etc., the taking and transfer of prisoners and the various circumstances attending attacks made ander cover of darkness.

The game proceeds from hour to hour, and from day to day, until the engagement or campaign, as the case The game procedured manner or campaign, as the c day, until the engagement or campaign, as the c may be, is naturally brought to a close and one side the other declared the winner.

THE WRONGS OF THE INDIANS.

"H. H." TAKES UP MR. SCHURZ'S REPLY. A FEW NOTICEABLE POINTS IN THE STATEMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sik: First-The Secretary does not say that the reservation trader would give the Omaha Indians the market price for their wheat last Summer. If he would, why did the Indians carry their wheat to Sioux City to sell? And why was the trader informed that if he trusted the Omahas on account of their wheat "he would have to rely entirely on their honor to secure his pay."

Second-The Secretary says: "It will scarcely be considered a hardship when persons duly empowered by the Government out hay on Indian reservations or use the products of the soil that are not used by the Indians for the use of the Indian agencies or military posts." To whom does the "soil? of the Indian reservations belong !-to the United States Government, or to the Indians to whom it has been " ceded and relinquished " in consideration of other lands by them given up? The Secretary further says: "Admitting that white men do cut down wood on some of these reservations and sell it to steamboats on the Missouri Riverbut the white men doing this have to steal it in order to get it. The law does not authorize them to take it." Suppose the agent who is "duly empowered by the Government" sees fit to connive with the white men who cut down this wood? The law makes it impossible for the Indian to interfere. He has " no proprietorship in the wood,"

Third-The Secretary says that it is not true that if an Indian on a Reservation raises a flock of sheep he cannot sell the wool, neither can the agent self the wool, and give the money to the Indian. The money must be turned into the United States Treasury. This statement in the letter of H. H. was made on the authority of a former head clerk of the Indian Bareau. The Secretary says that " when a flock of sheep belongs to the agency," the money for the wool of such a flock is " accounted for to the Government" by the agent, under the head of "miscellaneous receipts," and paid into the Treasury. This would be more satisfactory if t had been explained how and " when " flocks of heep "belong to the agency," and if it is even specified in treaties giving Reservations to Indians, that the Government reserves the right of sheep raising on tracts therein included.

Fourth-The Secretary says that "H. H. should have added " to her question : " How many American people know that an Indian cannot be legally prosecuted or punished for an offence committed against an Indian ?" the statement that "this Department has been endeavoring for a considerable time to induce Congress to pass an act putting Indians under the protection as well as under the restraints of law." Why should H. H. have stated that? What has it to do with the present fact to slavery Whigs and some Democrats, held at Pittsburg in which H. H.'s question pointed ?

Fifth-The Secretary says that "H. H. ought to have added " to the account of the sufferings of the Utes when their yearly supplies were held one whole year in a storehouse in Rawlins, Wyoming, and refused to them, though they were literally starving. " that the failure to supply the Utes arose from the delinquency of a transportation contractor, who has since been prosecuted by this Department, tried, convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary, where he is now serving his time." Why ought H. H. " to have added " this? What difference does this make to the Utes who starved? The statement of the Utes' sufferings was not made to show that the Government does not prosecute dishonest contractors, when it happens to find them out, but to show that the Utes had had in years our Government to the Utes; and if Senator Teller's significantly-worded resolution of inquiry whether any mony be due to the Utes?" brings out an open statement of the truth in regard to the pecuniary relations of the United States Government with that tribe, the information will be in-

deed "useful" to all interested in these matters. Sixth-The Secretary says that "the present secretary of the Interior and Commissioners of Indian Affairs were the first persons to bring the wrongs inflicted on the Poneas to public notice," They were among the first. The first, however, They were among the first. The first, however, were A. F. Tibbles, and Messrs. Webster and Poppleton, of Omaha, when they applied for a writ of habeas Corpus to rescue Standing Bear and his band from the United States soldiers, who held them under arrest. The letter of the present Secretary of the Interior, published in The Boston Daily Advertiser, of August 23, 1879, was one of the next noticeable instrumentalities in bringing the "wrongs inflicted on the Poneas to public notice." And one of the most noticeable statements in this letter was the following:

The buildings of the Poneas, which consisted of log

letter was the following:

The buildings of the Poncas, which consisted of log cabins on the margin of the river, were turned over to the Spotted Tail Indians. There never were more than sixty of these cabins, and many of them had been washed away by the rain before the Poncas left.

In this connection it will be "useful" to quote from the official documents of the Department of

the Interior the following statement:

In May last, D. H. Jerome, of the Board of Indian Commissioners, Lieutenant-Colonel Lugenbeel, 1st Infantry, U. S. A., and I. H. Hammond, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Dukota Territory, were appointed a commission to select locations for the new Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies. For the former, the site chosen is the Yellow Medicine and Missouri Rivers. For the latter, the old Ponea Reserve was decided upon, where the Azency dwellings, storehouses, 150 Indian houses, and 500 acres of cultivated fields, left vacant by the Poneas, offer special advantages for present quarters.—[Report of Indian Commission, 1877, p. 18.

Boston, Dec. 23, 1879. H. H.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. JOHNSLAND.

A meeting of the Society of St. Johnsland was held in the office of the Howard Fire Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st., yesterday. Adam Norrie presided. The following were elected as a Board of Trustees: Adam Norme, Howard Potter. E. P. Fabbri, the Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., E. P. Fabbri, the Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., the Rev. Edward A. Washburn, D. D., Frederick S. Winston, W. Alexander Smith, James M. Brown, Robert S. Hoit, J. Lawrence Smith, the Rev. L. W. Bancroft, D. D., the Rev. Heman Dyer, D. D., Miss Anne Ayres, William E. Chisholm, John H. Earle, the Rev. Henry C. Potter, ED. D., J. F. Sheafe, Henry A. Oakley, Edward Sobell, Henry J. Seudder, Anson W. Hard, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Tasker H. Marvin, Arthur Brooks, James J. Goodwin.

The annual meeting will be held at the rooms of the society, Bible House, to-morrow, when the annual reports of the officers will be presented.

A MULE THAT WASN'T FOR SALE.—He was showing the man the new bay mule that he was working in a team with the old gray. "You warrant him sound and perfectly kind and gentle?" the man said. "Perfectly," said Farmer John. "Mr wife and children drive him, and he is a perfect net. Comes into the house like a dog," "Easy to shoe!" asked the man. "Welt, I guosa so; fact is, I never had him shod. I don't helieve in it; he works bester without it, "replied Farmer John. "How does he not when you put the comper on I" asked the man. Farmer John best of the works bester without it, "replied Farmer John." How does he not when you put the comper on I" asked the man. Farmer John show, "asked the man. Farmer John is, and how long lave you had him it asked the man. Barmer John chewed a wheat straw yety meditatively. "Well," he said, "not to exceed more'n two year, mobbe." And the man backed a little further awar, and said he would "sort of look around a little further before he bought, like," And Farmer John never saw him again, not even unto this day. A MULE THAT WASN'T FOR SALE .- He was

ARGUMENTATIVE .- A clergyman, in speaking

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. JOHN KELLY'S OPPORTUNITY.

HAS MIL TILDEN'S ENEMY THE MORAL COURAGE TO ENDURE TO THE END! To the Editor of The Tribune

SIR: The editorial, "Remote Probabilities," published on Saturday last, is just and comprehensive but is my opinion the danger which menaces the coun try from that point of the political compass is petther so remote nor so easily suppressed as some observers magine-the writer of that article among others. It was my privilege to hear, not only Kernan's humble plea for harmonious action in the convention at Syrause, but the indignant dissent and honest convicti of Grady, whose stomach had been turned by the in-famous diet which Tilden and Robinson have deled out to the quartermaster's department through the bung of It was evident enough that Tammany men had the brains at Syracuse, and these told while blood was up. The "bones" have thus been exposed and the bolt went a long way toward breaking the wires of the Democratic skeleton; but none of them are broken. They are only kinked. It is quite possible that the fight between these wings of the naterrified may ntions and result to dismounting the quastermaster but that result is by no means probable. shown how cheerfully be can eat crow on more than one occasion, and his success now depends almost wholly upon the great centralization schemes which are siready under way for the campaign of 1880; for the rank and file of the great unwashed are sworn to Tilden, body and soul, and he will not besitate this time in assuming every risk to gatu his ends. In other words, if Tamminy Hall can be bought or coerced, he will be gin another war if necessary in order to make a conquest of the Executive! One of the speakers who tumped the State for Kelly avowed his hostility to Tilden because of the cowardies waten allowed a peaceful defeat. Not only the ballot but the bayonet is to play a conspicuous part in the campaign of 1880. True, if Mr. Kelly is an honest man he can not be won or forced over; and notest man be call not be won of forced over; and not only New-York but the local portion of every other city and State in the Union must look to Mr. Kelly for an explanation of the result. He is a marked man! If his heart falls him now we may confidently anneighber dangerous accessions to the "Soid South," which shall bring the modern Democratic principle to the front—that rale or rain policy which has cost the nation so much blood and treasure, I had almost withten in Yand, Sic. It. 1995.

"Solio South, which can be seen and properly which has cost the nation so much blood and treasure, I had aimost written—in vaint Sir, it is true! If you doubt it read their written declarations to that effect. Listen to the threats that have been and are continuity made in public. The history of the renellion shows conclusively that the only way to make traiters is to talk treasen. The first shot would never have been fixed on Sumter had it not been talked of for thirty years prior to the outrage. "And Carthage must be destroyed!" they repeat. Sorrowid will be the day when its destruction begins, for Mr. Kelly will find himself among the conspirators. There is then but one escape for him. He must rise to a just comprehension of the threatened danger which his insignt has pointed out in time, and reorganize the lemmer of the line treason as surely as Alexander Stephene id, unless he hold the party at a suip and rise above party to principle. That he is capable of this bias aircady been seen. Has he the simplicity of purpose and the courageous manliness to pursue the minute of We shall see. I know something of the man, and so far as my knowledge extends I can say that he will be guided by his conscience rather than party policy. If he could break through the blind prejudice and unorant bigotry which surround the name of the man to be seen the clouded maon, there would be brighter loopes for the banner which he has accordy done in the metal kin are extranged by reason of his independent with, and no fends are so litter as those which exist in a divided house. For what he has arready done he deserves great praise, and the has a ready done he deserves great praise, and the has a ready done he deserves great praise, and the has arready done he deserves great praise, and the has arready done he deserves great praise, and the ham of "Honest John" deserted the party of the heart political kin are carranged by reason of his independent when a minute the fire the party of the heart political kin are carranged by reason of Kelly " will go down to posterify among the only remains for him to add the final harred aire the possibility I Has be the plack to a neighbore of party for the public control Binghamton, Dec. 1, 1879.

WHO NAMED THE REPUBLICAN PARTY? To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: A correspondent has again started in your paper the question, Who named the Republican party ! This query breaks ont periodically. It is per haps not very important that it should be answered accurately. In fact, it is not altogether improbable that the name that finally attached to the party, and which has become so grandly historical, occurred to a number of persons at nearly the same time, and was formally adopted by a convention of malcontent anti-1854

As to the question of priority-started by your Ripon, Wis., correspondent, and which he answers by saying that he is "certain that the name of the 'Republican Party' was first suggested—in print, by The Tribune

• • in March or April, or possibly in February or
May, but certainly in one of those four months, in
1854," will you allow me (modestly, I am sure, and
besitatingly, like Eilhu, in the Book of Job) "also to show my opinion," or rather to state some facts within my own knowledge !

In the year 1852 I edited and published in this place a Whiz paper called The Commercial Advertiser, and advocated with what ability I could the election of General Scott to the Presidency. After the defeat and almost utter rout of the Wings in that contest, the anti-slavery sentiment of the party began at once to take shape. In entire sympathy with this feeling, and encouraged by past some "just cause of complaint." So, also, in regard to the arrears of money said to be due from changed the name of my paper, in the spins, or the anti-slavery basis. And now, to come to the point of what I wish to say. In the Summer of that year (1853) I published in my paper an editorial article discussing the subject of a name for the new party that seemed to be gradually forming out of the debits of the disintegrated Wing party. And in the course of that article the name. Republican "was suggested as a most appropriate one for the new, or regenerated Whig, party. Among the reasons given, as I remember, for a new name, was that there was no meaning in the term Whig as applied to a party in this country, and especially that it was of no significance to foreigners (other than the British) who came to this country; that the term Democrat, claimed by the opposing party, had a meaning and indusence with foreign immigrants that told effectually against the Whigs; and finally, that the name. "Resulbilean" was a most appropriate and legitimate one for a party under a government that was not a democracy, but in every just sense a republic.

I do not prefend to say that the suggestion thus made was that which led to the adoption of "Republican" as the name of the great party of freedom and of the war, but I do say that the name was brought forward and advocated, in the manner I have told above, in the Summer of the year 1853.

Erie, Penn., Dec. 23, 1879. to The Crescent, and put it distincti

HARDSHIPS OF SOUTHERN WRITERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR : The article entitled "Southern Writers, copied from The Atlanta Constitution in last Sunday's TRIBUNE, is so just in its statement of facts and its inferences in the main, that I, a Southern writer, cannot forbear to applaud the honesty and courage of the edtor who ventures thus freely to utter a wholesome truth to his countrymen and women. But with his deductions one serious fauit may be found. He almost affirms that Ichabod is written over Genius in the South, because the literature found in Southern papers and pe-riodicals is the merest twaddle and trash, offensively sectional. Why is it so !

Because the editors of Southern papers refuse to tolerate the smalles; particle of liberalism, either in articles or books of fiction. A poem, a sketch, an article or a story offered for publication at the South must be tional if it is allowed a place in their columns. It is next to impossible for the wedge-point of a National idea to be entered. Mr. Hayne is right; any author of talent is right to "fold his tent like the Arab, and ellently steal away" from a land where every man or woman whose brain is broad enough, whese heart is big enough to hold the heroic image of the Union, is an heretic and an outcast from the temple of political faith in the South. Not that these outcast children love her less tenderly--would serve her

onteast children love her less tenderly—would serve her less devotedly—or mourn less grievous y in her grief—but because, like the ancient city of Zion, she excerates every voice in her midst that does not cube the fematicism that is carrying her to her doom.

Who are so answerable for this as the cititors of the South I Through the press only can the Southern masses learn the truth which their infatuated political leaders are too blint to see, of too weak to utter. Instead of this, they prescribe the matter and the manner of winstever is written for their journals; and if one is not willing to the down upon this Procrustean bed, and he lopped or stretched as his case requires, his talent is suppressed, and he must wander forth to seek his fortune among the people he has been called upon to denounce. Evernal honor to those nespitable patrons of literature and art, who are as ready to relieve one of the proscribed as their own loyal sous and daughters, provided always they wear "the wedding garment." That is to say, when they can write something worthy of publication, no matter what the complexion of their polities! Let our citiors simulate their wisdom, and they will not have to lament the desertion of such men as Paul R. Hayne.

New-York, Dec. 24, 1879.

A SURSTITUTE FOR A CALICUS.

for the office specified. Make the call on the fourth Tuesday preceding election. Publish the result of the ballot and repeat the balloting each succeeding Tuesday if a nomination is not sooner declared. If no candidate has a majority of the votes so cast, then let a plurality decide it. Rigidly exclude every voter whose more does not appear upon the poll-list of his election district for the last Stare election. In this way we

could remain at home and still discharge a citizen's duty, and dispense with slippery delegates. Scottsville, Monroe Co., Dec. 24, 1879.

WOMEN AND TOBACCO SMOKE. THE BENEIQUES CASE REVIEWED BY A LADY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The opinions which have been expressed

about the Henriques case do not tend to make met more scrupulous in their behavior to women in public conveyances. The ears and stages were none too safe before for women, but now every loafer and underbred young man feels that he has a license to make himself disagreeable to them, and, as a witty acquaintance says am not a eigar-hater; but once or twice, under nervous niways feel from the smell of tobacco. This slight experience has given me some charity for these who dislike the weed. Thus last scandal would have been avoided by a slight concession to good manners on Mr Henriques's part. His own statement is that he passed Miss Ferguson to get off the car, keeping his eight in his neath, with his face toward the lady. The commonest oliteness would prompt a decent workingman, let alone the "perfect gentleman" which the police jus tice and several members of his clab and regiment have been brought forward to prove the plaintiff to be, to remove his eigar when passing a woman, especially at such close quarters. He had seen that smoking annoyed her, and smiled, none too covertly, it is safe to pres highted clear turned toward her, full in the face, could not fall to be especially offensive. I often walk from Union-square to the City Hall in fair weather unattended, and no decently dressed man, no matter how burried, ever falls to remove his cigar in passing, a courtest for which I have always hely thought him. If men knew how grateful most women are for the courtesies which smooth their way, it would be easier to overlook the thankless ill-manners of some of the sex. veasier for a weman to take such insults to New York, Dec. 19, 1879.

THE MISSOURI TAX LAW

Sra: Did you ever hear of the ancient and ime-honored principles of the Democratic party ! Now there are very many persons who sincerely there is this tuberent difference between the Democratic party and the Republican, to wit: that the Democratic party amid all temptations, in all positions and conditions, is the friend to the masses-the poor as against the rich, the lowly as against the lofty. Charged with its record on the Slave question its plausible excuse ts that its notoriously strict construction of the Consti-

tution held it to State Rights. Very well, then! Here in Missouri, if ever in the world, Democracy has had a tair field for its exercise. It has had imperial control for years by a majorffy so vast as to show all opposition to be in effect nil-a maority as unswerving as the everlesting hills, as solid at adamant, as dense as ignorance and Egyptian darkness And what has it done? Robbed the Treasury, and to #11 it actually is confiscating the homes of its poorer citis rens. Outside of kingdoms cursed by the exacting, apa thetic, cruel rule of Turkish invaders there is and never was a tax law so informally oppressive and unjust as the one the beople of Missouri new rest under. I said confiscation. For within a few weeks after the land is delinquent, in the very year it is due the col-lector shall employ a lawyer, bring suit and, getting judgment, with attorneys' fees, costs, interest commisof judgment by courts of record, and make deed, and from the moment sale is made the fille to the land rests absolutely, unconditionally, brecoverably in the buyer! No time for redemption is allowed, however, to complete the iniquity; a Democratic Supreme Court has declared the law in this regard to be constitutional. Yes! The Legislatine is now our Good upon earth, as to the Russian is the Czur, and as once was slavery to this same Democraty. O Liberty! what critices are done in thy name! O Democracy! The sum of all the villants of earth becomes thy creed and practice. I who write this am a Missouri Democrat. When our Democratic Legislatine of this statute—to get at least a year or two to redeem in—but, "No, impossible. The treasury is simply. Taxes mast be paid." Now that, considering how it got empty, reminds me of the Frenchman who hundred his narchits, and becoment the judge to deal meretrally by lift because he was a poor criphan." Elsewhere such a statute would rolu the strongest party, and it may vet revolutionize Missouri.

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 18, 1879.

INCREASE OF DIVORCE CASES.

SIR: Divorces have become so common in the United States that every thinking person must regard the subject with surprise and fear. Two or three generations ago the discussion of a divorce case was not tolerated among respectable prople, and divorced per sons were received with great distrust and their com pionship avoided. Indeed, such was public opinion that both parties to a suit were regarded with suspicion and

as somewhat outside of the pale of decent living. In this age, when every passion is allowed free vent, and self-control is almost unknown, marriages are con tracted unadvisedly, and annulled without compunction, on the most frivolous pretexts. We hear boys and girls speaking of divorces as though they were a subject for fun and merriment; and if so ligally re-

boys and girls speaking of divorces as though they were a subject for tun and merriment; and if so ligally recarded in speech how match more so in thought and act: The law regards marriage as a civil contract, in the, perhaps, as those other business relations; but not so the Church, which says. "Those whom God has joined together let not min put assuader." If matrimany was regarded as a sucrament in the true Cathode meaning, and persons were instructed to examine themselves before entering the holy estate, we main have fewer marriages, but less unprofitable ones and a huger degree of earthly happiness.

It would seem as if parents were blindly and empably remiss in not teaching their children self-control. And herein lies the trouble. Parents are so wholly absorbed with the pumps and vanities of this world that they have no time whatever to direct the mental, moral and religious training of their offspring. These little ones are accordingly left to the care, instruction and example of rude, knorant and superstitious servants, at an age too, when their minds are most receptive and easily monaded. Children thus faught are not likely to be dowered with the bidless virtues. The close relations of marriage become in after life frisome to them. They chafe and feet under the restraints and expensibilities, and under the least provocation seek to throw them off by the aid of laws only too accommodating.

Jersey City, N. J., Duc. 24, 1879.

THE IMPORT OF "INDWELLING SIN," To the Editor of The Trebune.

SIR: Noticing a reference in Friday's TRIBUNE to Dr. Shedd's commentary on Pani's Epistle to the Romans, I wish to record that, regardless of outsiders' speculations as to Paul's real meaning, to the enightened in the Kingdom of Heaven on earth it is known that the Apostle's re'erence, in his writings to the Romans, to "indwelling sin," could not have m personal experience, at the time of writing, but had reference to his condition before being "born again," reference to his condition before being "born again," and to those addressed who were then in the darkness of unbelier concerning perfect holiness being the inevitable fact to every believer, as he said by way of preface in picturing that condition. "I speak to them that know the law"; but, his then immediate and unceasing consciousness is clearly attested in the following: "There is therefore now no condemnation to those which are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the fieth, but after the Scient. For the law of the spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death."

Most Hares, Dec. 22, 1879.

Mott Haven, Dec. 22, 1879.

A RADICAL TEMPERANCE MEASURE.

to the Editor of The Iribune. Sin: Much has been said during the past lew years on the subject of Civil Service Reform. Suppose that the Postmaster-General should recommend that none but strictly temperance men should be ap-pointed to office in the Post Office Department, and an pointed to time in the Post Office Department, and an order to that effect were put in force, what would naturally be the effect on the great mass of the present and coming young men of our country that are and will be seeking positions of public trust as a means of support! How soon would the saloons and dram shops be unrecognized as the best place for political nominations? As Neal Dow has said, let us have a real, schable, substantial civil service reform, without spite or temper on the part of its advocatos.

Homesodie. Pens.** Dec. 24, 1879.

Honesdale, Penn., Dec. 24, 1879.

A SUIT AGAINST A MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Joseph Uhl, of Whiteport, town of Newtown, I. I., has brought suit against his mother-in-law, Mrs. Catharine Eugle, of the same village, for slander, laying hts damages at \$10,000. Mr. Uhl's wife died in July his damages at \$10,000. Mr. Units wife died in July last. Her mother, Mrs. Engle, it is alleged, after the funeral, in conversation charged her son-in-isw with heing intoxicated on the night of July 4, and dragging his wife out of her bed and striking her, from the effects of which she died the next morning. The defendant pleads that through grief for the loss of her danchier she became orased, and did not know what she was saying.